

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Upper Ridge Site

other names/site number: #065-5015 and #44NH0440

2. Location

street & number: Mockhorn Island not for publication X

city or town: _____ vicinity Townsend

state: Virginia code: VA county: Northampton code: 131 Zip: 23313 (Townsend)

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally X statewide _____ locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the
National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation

roof

walls

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.
-

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology, aboriginal

Period of Significance Paleoindian

Archaic

Woodland

Significant Dates 9500 – 8000 B.C.
8000 – 1200 B.C.
1200 B.C. – A.D. 900

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Native American

Architect/Builder _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet) ☐ See continuation sheet.

	Zone	Easting	Northing	1927 NAD
1	<u>18</u>	<u>E 421560</u>	<u>N 4119800</u>	(north point)
2	<u>18</u>	<u>E 421570</u>	<u>N 4119440</u>	(south point)

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Keith T. Egloff, Assistant Curator

Organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources date: May 2005

street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue telephone: (804) 367-2323

city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23221

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name: Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries

street & number: 4010 West Broad Street telephone: (804) 367-1000

city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23230

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. Description:

Summary Paragraph

The Upper Ridge Site (44NH0440), located on Mockhorn Island, represents a stratified archaeological site along the Atlantic coast with occupation from Paleo-Indian through Middle Woodland periods (9500 B.C.- A.D. 900). The site, 1300 feet north-south by 200 feet east-west, is located along a shoreline on a former ridge. Archaeological evaluation of 44NH0440 included multiple shoreline collections, the excavation of five 1-x-1 meter test units, pedological studies, geomorphological investigations, and an assessment of the coastal processes impacting the site and its archaeological deposits. The site fits into a Springhead, Interior Stream, and Sand Ridge settlement pattern from the Paleoindian through the Middle Archaic periods (9500 – 2500 B.C.). During the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods (2500 B.C.- A.D. 500), sea level rise altered the ecology of the area so that 44NH0440 expressed a Rivershore focus settlement pattern. At the end of the site's documented history, the Middle Woodland era (500 B.C.- A.D. 900), the forested ridge would have been associated with a tidal marsh and a coastal bay setting, an Estuarine Wetland focus settlement pattern. Research has revealed important information about the processes of archaeological site inundation along Virginia's Atlantic seashore, general site formation processes specific to the Mockhorn Island area, information about human subsistence patterns and resource exploitation, and data about potential long-distant trade.

Environmental Setting

The Upper Ridge Site (44NH0440) is located on Mockhorn Island. Mockhorn Island is located in the Coastal Plain on Virginia's Eastern Shore in Northampton County within the Atlantic Ocean watershed (Figure 1). Mockhorn Island, a barrier island, is located approximately 2 miles east of the mainland. The island is separated from the mainland by Magothy Bay, to the south, and Mockhorn Bay, on the north. Several coastal barrier islands located east of Mockhorn are separated from the island by South Bay, Main Ship Shoal Channel, and Smith Island Bay. Numerous tidal creeks intersect Mockhorn Island. These inlets provide the tidal ebb and flood pathways, daily 4 to 4.5 foot average tidal fluctuation, which influence the shallow lagoons, basins, and creeks that surround Mockhorn Island. The water that surrounds the island has a mean annual salinity above 30 parts per thousand and would be classified as having a marine ecosystem.

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Given the area's geologic history, it is evident that the Mockhorn Island is archaeologically complex and unique. Mockhorn Island has a geological foundation consisting of coastal sands. During the most recent glacial maximum when sea levels dropped markedly, the coastal sands were scoured by new river and stream systems. These river and stream systems and the associated valleys have largely been drowned by our present high sea-stand. The valleys have been filled by reworked coastal marine sand, mud, and peat. Sand eroded from the river valley systems by aeolian (wind) processes were deposited over landscape forming a "washboard-like" landscape of dunes. One of the major drowned river systems off of Virginia's Eastern Shore is the Chincoteague macro-watershed. Chincoteague macro-watershed valley may have emptied into the ancestral Susquehanna River between Mockhorn Island and the mainland. As such, Mockhorn Island is the only upland area east of this former river valley that has survived Holocene marine transgression (Figure 2).

Mockhorn Island is the closest non-inundated landscape from the Atlantic Ocean, circa 55 miles east, 13,000 to 15,000 years ago. At the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, 11,500 years ago, humans occupied the landscape. The landscape was only 40 to 50 miles from the ocean at this time. It was an upland associated with springs, but situated near freshwater river systems that emptied into the Susquehanna River. People preformed upland hunting and processing activities. The uniqueness of this region would have made Mockhorn Island extremely important to numerous people, but for radically different ecological reasons.

During the earliest portion of the Holocene, aeolian erosion deflated portions of the Mockhorn Island landscape. Given the limited artifact data, it is assumed that upland hunting and processing activities were also performed in the region during the Early Archaic period (8000 – 6000 B.C.). The coastline would have been 20 miles east of the region at this time. It is clear that aeolian sands were deposited across the Mockhorn Island landscape during the middle and later portions of the Holocene. The presence of mixed Middle and Late Archaic period diagnostic projectile points within this sand stratum supports this observation. The coastline migrated inland and would have been 5 miles east of Mockhorn Island during the Late Archaic period (2500 – 1200 B.C.). It was during the Late Archaic period that the river systems around the island developed an estuarine environment. As such, the people living at 44NH0440 utilized the estuarine resources, as well as, continued to utilize the interior hunting and gathering resources.

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South Bay developed during the late Holocene as the estuaries around the island were completely flooded because of continued sea level rise. A forested linear ridge became the focus of human occupation on Mockhorn Island. The human interest in this landscape is expressed by the dense accumulation of prehistoric ceramics, lithic artifacts, bone refuse, and shell items found at the site. During the Middle Woodland period (500 B.C. – A.D. 900), human fascination with the area intensified. The Middle Woodland peoples focused their efforts around the marine resources within South Bay. The slow rates of sea level rise eventually killed the forests on the ridge and the region was abandoned. Interestingly, this same sequence of environmental use and abandonment by peoples along the developing Atlantic coastline would have occurred throughout history.

Previous Research

The Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research Foundation conducted an archaeological survey in 2001 and 2002 along the Atlantic coastal shorelines of Accomack and Northampton Counties, funded by the Threatened Sites Program at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (Lowery 2003a). During this survey numerous Native American archaeological sites were discovered along the shorelines of Mockhorn Island and the adjacent mainland.

During the shoreline examination two other sites (44NH0441 & 44NH0442) were discovered south of 44NH0440. After six trips to these three sites, over 500 diagnostic projectile points were recovered along with ceramics, bone, and shell items. Proportionately, 44NH0440 produced an extremely large assemblage of artifacts from the beach and inter-tidal zone, indicating that this landscape was occupied during the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and the Woodland periods (Figure 3). The investigations indicate that multiple re-examinations of eroding shoreline sites are needed to effectively assess the cultural chronologies evident at individual archaeological sites. When 44NH0440 was discovered, cultural features were also observed along the shoreline (Figure 4). The diagnostic artifacts, the shoreline geological exposures, and the low level of shoreline erosion, less than 1 foot per year, indicated that the site held potential for intact multi-component occupations, as well as inundated cultural strata.

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Limited archaeological testing from July 1, 2002 through June 31, 2003 was conducted at 44NH0440 (Lowery 2003b). The goal was to evaluate the condition of an archaeological site in the process of becoming inundated by the Atlantic Ocean. The research topics addressed included:

1. Identify the coastal processes that are impacting the site and its cultural resources.
2. Assess the erosional and depositional history associated with the Mockhorn Island area, focusing on 44NH0440.
3. Sample the buried deposits for archaeological strata and evaluate the prospects for significant contextual information.
4. Conduct limited offshore sampling to determine the potential for intact archaeological material in areas affected by marine transgression.

Archaeological evaluation of 44NH0440 included multiple shoreline collections, the excavation of five 1-x-1 meter test units, pedological studies, geomorphological investigations, and an assessment of the coastal processes impacting the site and its archaeological deposits. The site was identified as being 1300 feet north-south by 200 feet east-west. The research revealed information about the processes of archaeological site inundation along Virginia's Atlantic seashore, general site formation processes specific to the Mockhorn Island area, information about human subsistence patterns, and data about Native American trade networks (Figure 5).

In addressing the depositional sequences and the cultural stratigraphy, five locations were chosen along the shoreline for 1-x-1-m test units. These were placed in areas where the shoreline exposures provided evidence for intact cultural deposits, as well as, in areas that provided evidence about the formation processes associated with the landform (Figure 6 and 7).

In trying to assess some of the processes associated with marine transgression, shoreline erosion, and the impacts that these interrelated processes have on archaeological deposits, an experiment was devised for the shoreline of 44NH0440. The experiment monitored the redeposition of artifacts along shoreline with individualistic wind and fetch related erosion processes. Four

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random places along the shoreline were selected as drop-off localities for color-coded ceramic tiles. Twelve tiles were deposited at each separate locality at the same time and a correspondingly color-coded wooden stake was driven into the ground for future reference. In theory, the experiment would help assess and monitor the littoral movement of artifacts along the shoreline. Over time, the distance and direction of tile movement from the parent drop-off point would help determine the redeposition processes unique to 44NH0440. Finally, the number of retrieved tiles collected at the end of the experiment would help monitor the natural reburial processes occurring along the shoreline. It is believed that these data are important to evaluate the patterning of artifacts, the density of artifacts, and the cultural chronologies recorded at individual shoreline sites.

After 80 days, the shoreline at 44NH0440 was subjected to a detailed controlled collection geared towards locating and documenting the ceramic tiles. The quest was to find all exposed color-coded tiles and record their movement after 80 days. The tile movement patterns with respect to the drop point were measured using a compass and a metric tape. The number of colored tiles retrieved and the resulting patterns were plotted. The results suggest that redepositional processes which impact eroded cultural material can be effectively monitored by experimental methods.

The archaeological research suggests that 44NH0440 represents a stratified site along the Atlantic coast with Paleo-Indian through Middle Woodland era occupations. Undisturbed paleosols, intact cultural features, and buried cultural deposits were located during the investigations at 44NH0440. Importantly, in the lower topographic sections west of the ridge crest at 44NH0440, the Middle Woodland era organic midden is completely intact and buried below 60 to 70 centimeters of Late Holocene tidal marsh accretion deposits (Figure 8). Given the slow rates of sea level rise over the past 2,000 years, the archaeological record at 44NH0440 has survived virtually intact. Aside from the bioturbation of cultural deposits in stable coastal settings, the work at 44NH0440 would suggest that inundated sites should be relatively intact in settings located off of the coast on the Middle Atlantic continental shelf. The rapid rates of sea level rise during the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene should be viewed as an archaeological benefit rather than an archaeological detriment.

The consequences of this research effort clearly indicate the value of integrating pedology, geology, paleoclimatology, and archaeology in areas heavily impacted by Late Pleistocene through Holocene marine transgression and terrestrial paleoclimatic events. Unfortunately for the archaeologist, a mantle of tidal marsh, sub-tidal reworked coastal sediments, and barrier island lagoons or bays have largely buried the former riverine settings, floodplain areas, active springheads,

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and freshwater seeps associated with the ancient Mockhorn Island landscape. As such, 44NH0440 only provides a limited glimpse into the use of this ancient landscape by Native Americans.

With respect to the human use of the linear ridge associated with 44NH0440, the ecology and the overall environmental setting changed radically throughout history. Given the landscape changes associated with 44NH0440, the site should fit into Springhead, Interior Stream, and Sand Ridge pattern from the Paleo-Indian period through the end of the Middle Archaic period. During the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods, sea level rise should have altered the ecology of the area so that 44NH0440 would have expressed a Rivershore focus settlement pattern. At the end of the site's documented history, the Middle Woodland era, the forested ridge would have been associated with a tidal marsh and a coastal bay setting, an Estuarine Wetland focus settlement pattern.

When the site was abandoned, it was more readily flooded during high-tide episodes. Periodic saltwater intrusion killed the forests located on the ridge and coastal sediment influx leveled the landscape (Figure 9). Wind and wave activity scoured the upper surface of the site removing most of the Middle Woodland-era midden deposit. Sub-surface features and older more erosion resistant deposits have survived the fetch-related scouring. Sediments and cultural material eroded from 44NH0440 are being moved south along the shore and are also moving inland and becoming redeposited on top of the current marsh surface. West towards the central ridge of Mockhorn Island, the archaeological strata at 44NH0440 are completely intact, as a result of coastal infilling, tidal overwash episodes, and the formation of marsh peat deposits.

Since 44NH0440 does not have any Late Woodland archaeological components, it was assumed that sea level rise required the Late Woodland occupants to focus their settlements on the forested linear ridge, which extends the length of the island west of 44NH0440. Archaeological investigations along the forested ridge tested this hypothesis and provided important information on Late Woodland settlement pattern and estuarine adaptation.

Bioturbation has impacted the archaeological deposits. However, the deeply buried deposits west of the ridge are presently too deep to be impacted by current fiddler crab burrowing activities. Importantly, the tests did not reveal any stratigraphic mixing between the Woodland, Archaic, and Paleo-Indian cultural levels. In general, the data from 44NH0440 indicates that marine transgression

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along the Atlantic seashore of the Delmarva Peninsula would result in the burial and preservation of prehistoric archaeological sites.

Local Resources

The work at 44NH0440 provided evidence of the types of marine resources exploited by peoples during the Middle Woodland period. Aside from the deer bone found in the Middle Woodland organic midden, a wide variety of coastal resources were utilized. The use of fish resources is indicated by the remains of Bull shark, Great White shark, Stingray, and possibly Drum fish. The presence of fishhooks within the midden and net impressions on some of the ceramics found at 44NH0440 further supports the contention that the Middle Woodland occupants practiced fishing. A large rock "feature" was noted east of the mouth of the tidal creek that defines the northern boundary of 44NH0440. This feature may have been a weight for a pound net. If so, the weight may have been used to hold the head or crib area of a pound net on the bottom. Given the nature of the offshore conditions, the wooden stakes used to create the weir or pound net may be present.

Other potential subsistence items indicated by the archaeological materials found at 44NH0440 include bay scallop, oyster, hard clam, and ribbed mussel. The crushed shell mixed in with the fired ceramics found at the site supports the use of these items. The exception being the single bay scallop shell found in the midden exposure. The Middle Woodland occupants at 44NH0440 also exploited whelks.

Evidence of Trade

The artifacts from 44NH0440 provide information about prehistoric exchange networks. Trade networks are indicated by some of the exotic lithic materials found at the site. It is important to note that some of these distinctive materials have been found as pebbles and cobbles within some of the ancient fluvial deposits associated with the Delmarva Peninsula.

Rhyolite, jasper, steatite and copper were found at 44NH0440. Some of the rhyolite specimens resemble varieties originating from western Maryland and south-central Pennsylvania. A few of the Late Archaic broadspear specimens found at the site resemble the silicified rhyolite generally associated with North Carolina. The copper could have originated in the northeast or from the copper sources in the western Great Lakes region. Fragments of steatite bowls could be linked to

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numerous steatite quarries along the Appalachians. Finally, a Flint Ridge chalcedony biface found within the Middle Woodland midden at the site, originated from quarries in Ohio.

Marine shell was a highly valued commodity among all Native American communities and offered people on Mockhorn Island a local item for the regional trade networks.

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8. Statement of Significance

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Summary Paragraph

Investigations at the Upper Ridge Site (44NH0440) could provide a case study of inundated Native American sites along the Atlantic seashore. Future archaeological investigations could document the Paleo-Indian through Middle Woodland occupation adjacent to the ever-changing Atlantic seashore. The Upper Ridge Site meets the following criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places:

Criterion D: The site has yielded, or is likely to yield, information, important in history, namely

- * The site contains well-preserved lithic, ceramic, ethnobotanical, faunal, and shellfish remains that could provide significant information about Native American lifeways and utilization of an ever-changing landscape (Figure 10 and 11).

- * Future investigations of 44NH0440 and of Mockhorn Island's interior hummocks and the tidal marshes of the surrounding bays could provide valuable information on the paleoenvironmental reconstruction through analysis and dating of organics in the tidal marsh peat deposits, and the study of the paleosols located beneath the aeolian sediments that blanket the island.

Background

Research indicates that 44NH0440 holds an amazing archaeological record and that Mockhorn Island encompasses a significant complex of archaeological sites that span the entire gamut of Native American history. Further archaeological study at 44NH0440 and on Mockhorn Island could provide the following significant information:

- The offshore area within South Bay provides an ideal place to test for inundated sub-tidal archaeological sites.
- Archaeological research from 44NH0440 southward to 44NH0441 and 44NH0442 could expand upon the initial observations at 44NH0440.

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- The well-preserved lithic, ceramic, ethnobotanical, faunal, and shellfish remains could provide significant information about Native American lifeways and utilization of an ever-changing landscape. Specifically, the artifacts could address research related to developing technology, subsistence strategy, and cultural interaction and trade networks.
- Since 44NH0440 does not have any Late Woodland archaeological components, further archaeological investigations along the forested ridge west of the site could provide significant settlement pattern and estuarine adaptation information.
- The Middle Woodland midden at 44NH0440 appears largely intact and has not been impacted by current fiddler crab bioturbation. The midden holds great potential for preserved floral and faunal remains that would help reconstruct coastal subsistence patterns, and environmental conditions along the ridge during the Middle Woodland period. Carbonized plant remains and charcoal could also date the Middle Woodland component. The soils associated with the organic midden could be tested for indications of intensified fishing. In the field, it was noted that these soils had a “greasy” feel.
- Investigation of the area around the large rock “feature” noted east of the mouth of the tidal creek and any associated preserved wooden stakes may provide valuable information about pound nets and their utilization by Native Americans.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Lowery, Darrin L.

2001 *Archaeological Survey of the Chesapeake Bay Shorelines Associated With Accomack County and Northampton County, Virginia*. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Survey and Planning Report Series, No. 6. Richmond, Virginia.

2003a *Archaeological Survey of the Atlantic Coast Shorelines Associated with Accomack County and Northampton County, Virginia*. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Survey and Planning Report Series, No. 7. Richmond, Virginia.

2003b *A Landscape Sculpted by Wind and Water: Archaeological and Geomorphological Investigations at the upper Ridge Site (44NH440) on Mockhorn Island in Northampton County, Virginia*. Manuscript prepared by the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Archaeological Research Foundation for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The Upper Ridge Site, 44NH0440, extends from the mouth of a tidal creek 1300 feet south. The site extends 200 feet west from the eastern slope of the beach at low tide. The site, as defined from existing evidence, encompasses an area of approximately 6 acres.

Boundary Justification

Boundaries of the Upper Ridge Site, 44NH0440, were determined by the distribution of Native American artifacts as revealed by a series of shoreline surface collections, the excavation of five test units, and the eroded features visible on the surface of the ground.

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List of Figures – digital photographs that meet the National Park Service’s photographic standards were taken by Glen Askins of Williamsburg, Virginia and printed on archival paper at the Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia for inclusion with the nomination to the Keeper

Figure 1 of 11. Mockhorn Island project area.

Figure 2 of 11. Mockhorn Island geological processes.

Figure 3 of 11. Upper Ridge Site, 44NH0440, on Mockhorn Island.

Figure 4 of 11. Cultural feature along the shoreline of the Upper Ridge Site, 44NH0440.

Figure 5 of 11. Upper Ridge Site, 44NH0440, investigated area.

Figure 6 of 11. Distribution of excavated units on the Upper Ridge Site, 44NH0440.

Figure 7 of 11. Close up of excavated unit during low tide at the Upper Ridge Site, 44NH0440.

Figure 8 of 11. Middle Woodland organic midden exposed at the Upper Ridge Site, 44NH0440.

Figure 9 of 11. Dying forests on Mockhorn Island.

Figure 10 of 11. Diagnostic projectile points from the Upper Ridge Site, 44NH0440.

Figure 11 of 11. Middle Woodland pottery from the Upper Ridge Site, 44NH0440.